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No. 20,571

號壹十七百五零萬二第

日四初月五年子甲

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1924 拜禮

號五月六年三十國民華中

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## INTIMATIONS

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WEEK DAYS			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop-
7.30 "	7.40 "	" 10 "	ping
8.00 "	8.10 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
8.30 "	8.40 "	" 10 "	Stopping
8.54 "	9.04 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.04 "	9.14 "	" 10 "	Stopping
9.11 "	9.21 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.21 "	9.31 "	" 10 "	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop-	
11.30 "	11.40 "	" 10 "	ping
12.40 "	12.50 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
12.57 "	1.07 "	" 10 "	Stopping
1.04 "	1.14 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
1.13 "	1.23 "	" 10 "	Stopping
1.29 "	1.39 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop-	
4.00 "	4.10 "	" 10 "	ping
4.30 "	4.40 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
4.40 "	4.50 "	" 10 "	Stopping
4.57 "	5.07 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.04 "	5.14 "	" 10 "	Stopping
5.11 "	5.21 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.21 "	5.31 "	" 10 "	Stopping
5.30 "	5.40 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.40 "	5.50 "	" 10 "	Stopping
5.54 "	6.04 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.04 "	6.14 "	" 10 "	Stopping
6.11 "	6.21 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.21 "	6.31 "	" 10 "	Stopping
6.30 "	6.40 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.40 "	6.50 "	" 10 "	Stopping
6.54 "	7.04 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.04 "	7.14 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.11 "	7.21 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.21 "	7.31 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.30 "	7.40 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.40 "	7.50 "	" 10 "	Stopping
7.54 "	8.04 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
8.04 "	8.14 "	" 10 "	Stopping
8.10 "	8.20 "	" 10 "	Non Stop

SUNDAYS			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.		every 15 minutes	
9.30	11.00	"	10 "
1.15	12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	2.30	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	"	"	15 "
2.30	4.30	"	10 "
4.30	"	"	15 "
5.30	6.30	"	10 "
	6.40	"	"
	6.57	"	Non Stop
	7.04	"	Stopping
	7.13	"	Non Stop
	7.20	"	Stopping
	7.29	"	Non Stop
	7.37	"	Stopping
	7.47	"	Non Stop
	7.54	"	Stopping
	8.03	"	Non Stop
	8.10	"	Stopping



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## SCIENCE-BLESSING OR CURSE.

VISION OF A SINGLE WORLD-STATE.

[BY DEAN RUSSELL.]

A few months ago I reviewed Mr. J. B. S. Haldane's little book entitled "Daedalus: A dream of the glorious possibilities which scientific invention may have in store for the men of the future. Now we have Mr. Bertrand Russell, the great mathematician, writing a sequel called "Icarus." Which draws a far less cheerful picture. Whether in the end science will prove to have been a blessing or a curse to mankind is, to my mind, an open question.

At some of my readers may be a little rusty in their Greek mythology. I may explain that Daedalus was a great sculptor, painter and scientific inventor. Among other things he invented a flying machine which he represented as wings glued on his back. With this he flew safely from Crete to Sicily, but his son, Icarus, crashed and was drowned. Hence the appropriateness of the title of the two books.

Science, says Mr. Russell, has increased man's control over nature and we might have expected that it would have increased his comfort and well-being. This would have been the result if "human nature" were a rational animal but he is not. His instinct would have kept him straight in a condition of stable equilibrium but the equilibrium has been upset by the machine which he has invented. We are not only over-civilized but we are over-civilized in a much worse way.

THE GOLDEN AGE AND AFTER.

Industrialism increases the productivity of labour and makes more luxuries possible. Our first luxury in England was a much larger population, which actually lowered the standard of living from what it had been in the eighteenth century. Then came the golden age when England had almost a monopoly of manufactures; the whole country prospered accordingly. Foreign competition brought the golden age to an end and a fierce competition between nations for markets and raw materials began. This necessitated huge armaments, and at last landed the civilized world in an internecine war.

Nationalism and industrialism both encourage the growth of organization, which has been made possible by science on a scale unknown before. The centralized great nation is the work of science; and it is science that we owe the possibility of manipulating or manufacturing public opinion through the Press. Education has been standardized with the same motive and the same result.

An industrial world cannot maintain itself against internal disruptive force without a great deal more organization than we have at present. Minor organizations such as trade unions, can be kept in order only by a very powerful central authority—a much more powerful central Government than we have at present.

WANTING OF LIBERTY.

Within all the groups themselves the want of liberty and democracy is every where apparent. An American railroad president is almost an autocrat. In Parliament the Cabinet grows stronger against the Commons and the Prime Minister against the Cabinet. As the struggle grows sharper, the tendency is to trust to the strong man, not to the ballot box.

Organization, however, has mostly stopped short at the national frontiers. The reason is, Mr. Russell thinks, because rivalry is a stronger motive than love of gain. If two football teams agreed to combine instead of trying to defeat each other, they might score a hundred goals in an hour, but where would be the fun? However this may be, liberalism, with its faith in the Free Trade, Free Press, unbiased education, and the like, already applied to the past, or soon will do so. Russia, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Bavaria have shown how small democracy has become—east of the Rhine it lingers only in outlying regions.

Mr. Russell makes the strange prophecy that ultimately a world-organization may be set up as the only alternative to mutual extermination. There perhaps science may come in useful. The emotional life may be controlled through the secretions of the ductless glands. By judiciously the State may give to the holder of power the disposition to command; to masses the disposition to obey. Injections producing freedom would be reserved for time of war.

Mr. Russell is clearly in a pessimistic mood, for though he thinks we must choose between a world-empire and mutual extermination, he remembers the stagnation and decay of the Roman Empire and doubts whether it will be worth while.

This book of prophecy is rather disappointing. The destructive prophecies waiting to be liberated in matter are not dwelt on after the first few pages, and the decay of liberty need not be a preparation for a single world-state.

It is no doubt possible that mankind will end by co-operative suicide. In that case we may imagine a future historian from Venus (so far more likely planet than Mars for this purpose) writing in the preface to his history of the conquest of our earth by the Venusians: "In Planet Number Three of the solar system the disappearance of the great lizards was followed by the gradual emergence of Homo sapiens, a species of large apes, walking on their hind legs. By means of a superior brain-development, this cruel and destructive race established a complete ascendancy over the land-surface of the planet, exterminating many species and enslaving the rest. Their career was brought to an end when they discovered, how to disrupt the atom a discovery which they characterized as needed to exterminate each other, and to reduce the earth to the desert condition in which it was found by our first settlers. The fate of this noxious race is often referred to by our theologians as a proof of the providential government of the universe. But on the whole I think that in spite of Sir Ernest Rutherford and his collaborators, a last man and a last woman will manage to survive, and preserve our precious race from the fate of the ichthyosaurus and the dodo. The reflections of Mr. Russell on the decay of liberty and democracy are less fanciful and more interesting. Here I am disposed to agree with him. Liberalism is

a luxury; it belongs to ages of comfort and security. When competition, either between nations or between classes and groups in the same nation becomes fierce, it necessarily goes by the board, because it is not the strongest form of human association.

TRADE UNIONS AND CONTROL.

The trade unions seem likely to kill democracy in this country; for it is absolutely intolerable that a group of men should have the power to levy war on the community, depriving it of the necessities of life and disorganizing its whole structure. If a democratic government is too weak to put down strikes with a firm hand, some other form must be devised, even if we have to take a leaf out of Lenin's book. It is very significant that Fascism has been accepted with comparative calmness in Italy and elsewhere as the lesser of two evils.

When a nation is fighting for its existence, democracy is suspended at once by common consent. It is felt to be a weak and incompetent government in a crisis. The same is likely to be true of nations which are trying to recover after a great disaster. The French are believed to have bound the nations of the Little Entente to declare war if any monarchies were restored in Central Europe. Nothing more iniquitous can be imagined than this interference with the right of a nation to choose its own constitution; but it shows how strong is the conviction of the leading European Republic that their enemies would be much more formidable if they came to be democratic. A great swing to the Right may be confidently expected on the Continent and France will hardly be able to prevent it.

A PREDICTION ANSWERED.

Mr. Russell's last prediction, that the world will some day be united under one empire, perhaps, as he says, the United States, seems to me most improbable. His own illustration of the two football teams is almost a sufficient answer. Nothing has been made more characteristic of our time than the successful receding of disaffected provinces when the inhabitants have memories, or even legends, of independence. The chief exception, the failure of the Southern States of America to establish their independence, may be said to prove the rule; for there was no legendary history in this case.

I do not see any prospect of an end to international rivalries, though we have now a new influence in favour of peace, namely, that the high-spirited and combative upper classes, who made most of the wars in the past, have been almost ruined by their last adventure, and are likely to reflect that another European war would inevitably lead to their total disappearance. The next war, if there is one, will not be the work of the few, but of the many, and some think that the many are more pacific than the few. I doubt it, but we must hope for the best.

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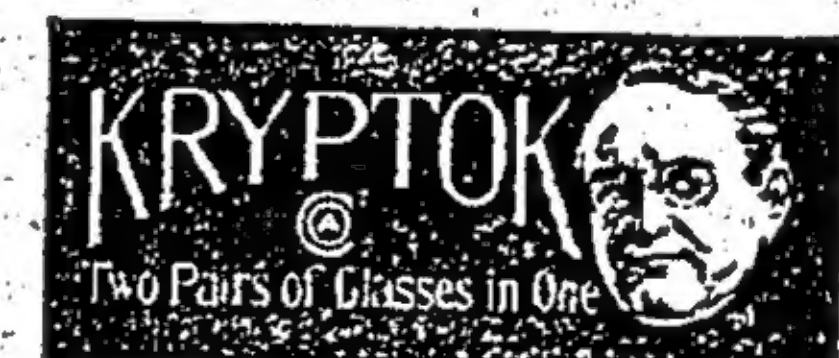
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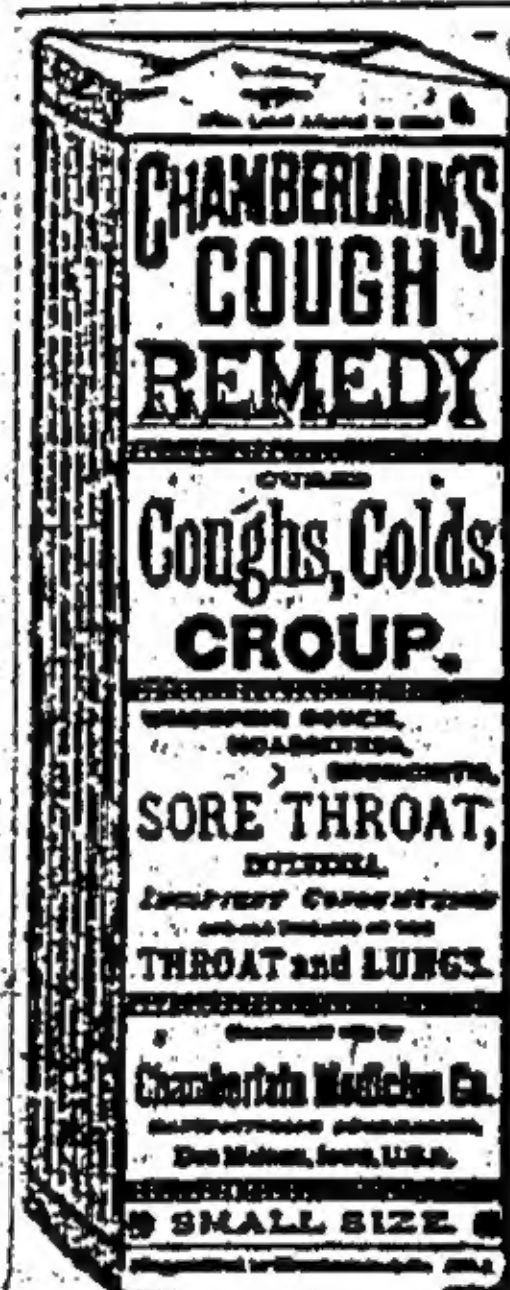
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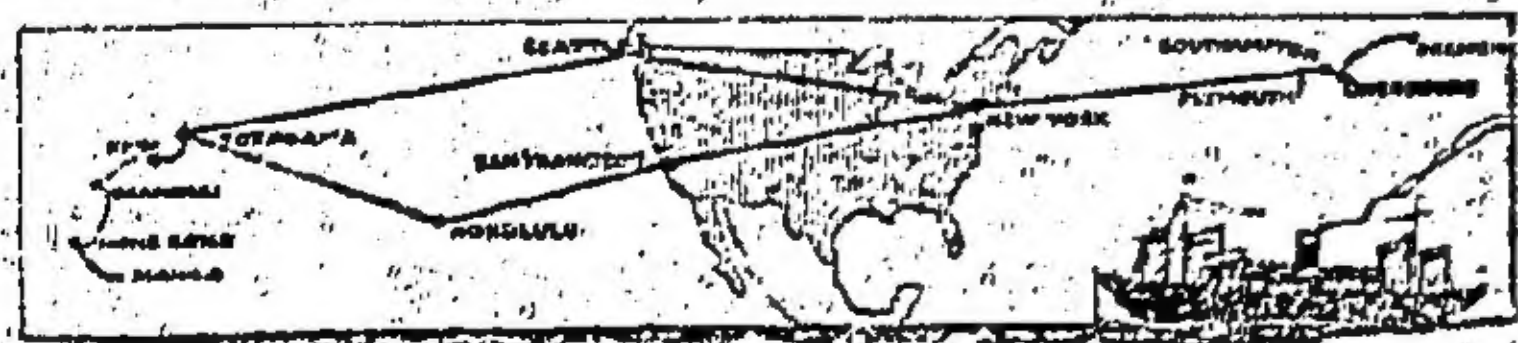
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**COMPANY MEETINGS.**  
YANGTZE INSURANCE  
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At the annual general meeting of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., held at Shanghai, last week, Mr. John Prentice (Chairman), said:—Our working account for 1922 and former years shows a balance at credit of \$2,213,327.14. Second year payments on account of 1922 were heavy, but payments on account of former years were lighter than usual. We propose to carry the balance of the account forward.

As regards the working account for 1923, net premium amount to \$4,399,064.43, a decrease of about \$68,000 from the figures of the previous year. Interest, dividends and rents at \$504,684.56 are less by \$24,000. Claims paid amount to \$1,919,655.25 as compared with \$2,220,069.28 last year. Agency commissions show a decrease of \$50,000 and charges an increase of \$24,000.

**DIVIDENDS OF 22 PER CENT.**  
Your directors recommend that a dividend of 22 per cent. be paid out of the balance of this account and, if you adopt this proposal, there will be a balance of \$2,375,034.13 to carry forward. In view of the unfavourable underwriting position this proposed increase in our dividend calls for an explanation. For several years past the interest, etc. earned by the association's funds has been considerably more than the dividend paid to shareholders. The principal reason for this conservation of funds for depreciation of certain mortgages to which I referred at last year's annual meeting. Adequate provision has now been made, and your directors feel that shareholders are entitled to a larger share in our interest earnings.

Turning to the balance sheet you will notice that investment and exchange fluctuation account stands at \$492,613.31 as compared with \$900,000 a year ago. The decrease is accounted for principally by the decreased value in silver of our gold investments by reason of the rise in exchange from 3s. 6d. at December 31st, 1922, to 3s. 3d. at December 31st, 1923, and partly to writing down our Yokohama property to Tia 1 in our books after the destruction of our building in the earthquake of September 1st, 1923. On the assets side of the balance sheet loans and mortgages at \$1,230,266.39 are less by \$1,171,000 and cash at bankers on fixed deposit and current account stands at \$7,583,401.75, as compared with \$97,539.09 a year ago. Municipal and other debentures stand at \$519,504.79 as against \$187,500.13 last year. Sunday, debtors show a satisfactory decrease from \$539,699.02 to \$292,251.76.

Investments are shown at their market values as at December 31st and our gold investments and funds have been converted into silver at the rate of exchange current on December 31st, 1923. Our Gold Investments are set out in detail. A list of our silver investments is on the table for the inspection of any shareholder desirous of seeing it.

The terrible disaster which overtook the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama and the surrounding districts on September 1st, 1923, is fresh in the minds of all of us. All nations sympathize with the people of Japan in their great calamity and admire the courage and energy with which they are facing the problems of rehabilitation.

YOKOHAMA: NO SERIOUS LOSSES.

It will doubtless be of interest to shareholders to know how our business was affected by the disaster. No losses were sustained under our policies of fire insurance as the risks of earthquake and its consequences were expressly excluded. No such exclusion, however, was stipulated for in our marine policies. Large quantities of cargo in course of shipment or discharge and at risk under marine policies were destroyed or damaged during or subsequent to the earthquake. Our losses in this direction though considerable are not of such magnitude as to cause us any anxiety. Our branch manager and his family were absent from Yokohama at the time of the disaster. Our acting manager and his wife escaped unhurt. Our entire local staff, however, of eight Japanese were killed in the fall of our office building. The sympathy of the shareholders and your directors has already been expressed in tangible form to those in our employ or their dependents for the losses sustained and I feel sure that our action has your unqualified approval. We have not re-opened our Yokohama branch and we have not yet made any definite plans in this respect.

**DEFINITE PLANS IN THIS RESPECT.**  
As regards business generally, the long looked for trade revival is not yet in sight and insurance business suffers accordingly from the reduced premiums offering and the increased competition for these premiums. The cycle of lean years cannot, however, be continuous and we must look forward to better times.

The services of the staff have not been overlooked by your directors who have voted to them a bonus not exceeding 15 per cent. of their salaries in 1923, to be paid partly in cash and partly to the credit of their provident fund. We are confident that this vote has your approval.

An extraordinary general meeting was afterwards held the purpose of approving an addition to the memorandum of the association so as to permit the association to act as a trustee, executor, administrator and agent, and otherwise in a fiduciary capacity.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

**FAR EASTERN INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.**

The 8th ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd. was held at Shanghai, last week, Mr. T. T. Pym, presiding.

Proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said:—The working account for 1922 and former years shows a balance at credit of Tia 169,844.27 and your directors recommend that this balance be carried forward. In the working account for 1923 net premium amount to Tia 1,280,820.82, a decrease of about Tia 60,000 as compared with the previous year. Rents and interest account as Tia 79,533.38 shows an advance of Tia 10,000 over last year's figures. Claims paid amount to Tia 525,672.2 as against Tia 725,723.31 last year. Commission at Tia 150,949.06 are less by Tia 21,000, and charges show a trifling increase.

The balance at credit of this account is Tia 711,344.27. Although the underwriting position does not warrant any increase in the dividend your directors feel that shareholders are entitled to a fuller participation in the interest earnings of the company. They therefore recommend the distribution of a dividend of 7 per cent. (Tia 1,100 per share) as compared with 6 per cent. last year. If this recommendation is approved there will be a balance of Tia 830,944.25 to carry forward.

Turning to the balance sheet, sundry creditors show a reduction from Tia 219,742.88 to Tia 21,000. Our holding in British Government National War Bonds stand at Tia 2,412.15 as compared with Tia 137,500. The increase is due to our purchase of a further 215,000 of this stock during the year. You will also notice a new investment of Tia 33,086.79 in Chinese Government Reorganization Gold Loan (French Issue). This represents a holding of 25,000 face value.

Trade generally remains stagnant and the business of insurance is no exception to the general of things. We must look forward for better days to come.

A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. being one shilling and 40 cents per share on the paid up capital of the company was declared.

**EXCHANGE RATES DURING MAY.**

Messrs. Roza Bros. attach to their table of Exchange quotations during May the following summary:

	Silver (steady)	Gold (steady)	Yen (falling)	Franc (falling)
Average Rate May (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	12 1/2	51 1/2	8.68
Highest Rate May (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	12 1/2	52	8.65
Lowest Rate May (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	12 1/2	51 1/2	8.65
Average Rate to date (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	11 3/4	50 1/2	10.05
Highest Rate to date (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	11 3/4	51 1/2	14.00
Lowest Rate to date (1924) (Approx.)	2/3 7/8	10 1/2	49 1/2	7.8

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As if this Announcement were personally addressed to you, signed, sealed, and delivered, we ask you to take it as an invitation from the Publishers to inspect "CAPITAL AND TRADE," a Weekly Trade Paper which makes its appearance on June 6th.

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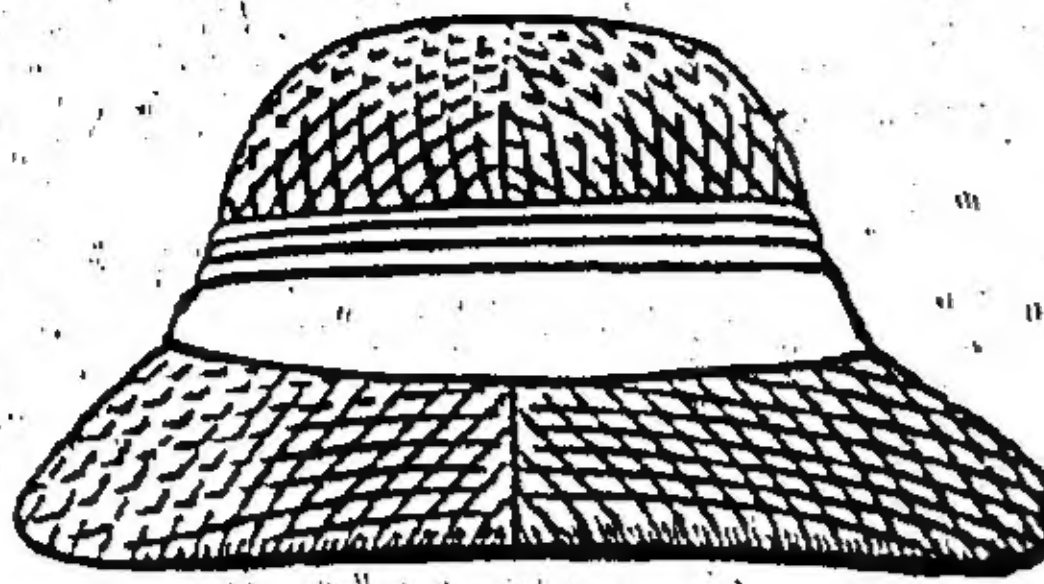
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BRITISH AND CHINESE  
CORPORATION.

DINNER TO LIANG SHIH-YI

The Chairman and Directors of the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd., entertained His Excellency Liang Shih Yi, ex-Premier of the Republic of China, to dinner at Claridge's Hotel on April 20th. Mr. David Landale, chairman of the Corporation, presided, and in addition to the chief guest the following company was present:—Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. A. G. Angier, Colonel A. J. Barry, C.B.E., Mr. J. O. P. Bland, Mr. T. J. Bourne, C.B.E., Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Sir William Brunsyate, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Chao Hsin Chu, the Chinese Minister, Mr. A. R. Cathin, Mr. E. Allan Cameron, Mr. C. M. Chen, Dr. Chow Shou Son, Colonel Brinsley Fitz-Gerald, C.B., Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald, C.B., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. J. G. Hickson, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. G. E. Hubbard, Sir James Jamieson, K.C.M.G., Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Major Henry Kewick, Mr. L. N. Leele, Mr. W. E. Leveson, Mr. Liang Ting Kai, Sir T. Stewart-Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Mr. S. F. Mayers, Lieut. General Sir George Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. E. R. Morris, Mr. Macrae Moir, Mr. P. P. Sandberg, C.B.E., Sir Newton Stabb, O.B.E., Sir Gershom Stewart, Mr. G. H. Stitt, Mr. Leo Smith, Mr. S. P. Waterlow, C.B.E., Mr. E. Whinney, Sir Robert Witt, C.B.E., F.S.A., Dr. Wei Cheng Chen, and Mr. Y. P. Law.

## OUR CHIEF GUEST

The Chairman proposed the health of the chief guest, H.E. Mr. Liang Shih Yi, and in doing so, said: Mr. Liang, as most of you are aware, has during the past 25 years taken an active part in the affairs of his own country, both from an industrial and political point of view. I wish especially to-night to invite him to turn his memory to that period of his activity when he was connected with railway development. His political life is probably one which has been more in evidence than the quiet and unostentatious work which he has so much at heart, namely, the industrial development of his great country. We all of us look to him as one of the pioneers of industrial development, which there is reason to believe will be the main factor in bringing China from its present disordered condition to a state of quietness and progress so long unknown. My reason for recalling to Mr. Liang Shih Yi the period of his life which was devoted to the development of China's railways is that, as a Corporation, we then and still are applying ourselves to the same end. I know of no part of the world where railways are more appreciated by the people of the country, and where operating expenses bear a lower ratio to the earnings. They should bring a very satisfactory revenue to the Chinese Government and help to solve many of their financial difficulties. Their extension would lead to a vast increase in both the export and import trade of the country.

The first object and main object of the British and Chinese Corporation is the arrangement of funds whereby to build Chinese railways. The Peking-Mukden Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, and the Canton-Kowloon Railway, all owe at least something to our activities. At the outbreak of the European War, however, as is generally known, those activities ceased. Since work stopped on the Hukuang lines in 1914 we have made no forward movement. The reasons for this continued cessation of work are known to us all to-night, but most intimately and in particular are they known to Mr. Liang. For what may have been true when Europe was at war is not the case to-day. On our side we now have the four leading Powers with commercial interests in China in complete accord. They are, so far as China is concerned, actuated at present by no other motive than the promotion of trade with that country. Their markets stand ready to assist with finance if security is forthcoming. Only the disordered state of certain provincial districts and the forgettable results of military and political rivalries stand in the way of a forward movement. The investing public, ready enough with funds for profitable enterprise under favourable conditions, are shy of investment in a country in this condition.

The position of the British and Chinese Corporation, owing to this state of affairs, has been a difficult one; progress on existing lines of railway has been much hindered, and on new enterprises practically stopped altogether. We must, however, remember that politics in China have not the great importance which they are generally assumed to have from what appears in the Press on the subject. I think Mr. Liang will agree that although there is in the background an enormous mass of powerful country untouched by the troubles of Tientsin, and where the interest in the Parliamentary affairs of Peking is practically nil. If we can get over the surface troubles, we should embark on the development of this mass of country, and peaceful progress would, by a long way, be assured. A strong Government is undoubtedly required, but such a strong Government will not be brought about by force from outside. It will be brought about by the sympathetic consideration of its difficulties and wise assistance, bestowed with sympathy and understanding. Such assistance can more readily be given by the development of industry than by any other channel, and I believe that in this assistance lies the probable future salvation of the country. Let us hope that the period of settling down after the Revolution of 1911 is drawing to a close.

It seems to us incredible that a country with the long history, dense population of hard-working capable people, and with the limitless resources which China possesses will not prove capable of outstripping her political differences and will not get about putting her house in order. I am sure Mr. Liang, with his quick eye for railway and industrial development, will, from what he has seen in this country, more clearly than ever recognise the possibilities that lie before his own country. I invite him to give us some indication of the state of affairs in China as he sees them. I wish him prolonged life and prosperity, and I express the hope that he may at no distant date take a prominent part in restoring tranquillity and prosperity to his native land.

## DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS

Replying to the toast, H.E. LIANG SHIH-YI said: I can find no words to express my thanks to you for your hospitality of this evening, which has enabled me to meet old friends and colleagues of over twenty years' standing, such as Mr. Landale, who was your representative in Shanghai, and Mr. Bland, in Peking. I have been very pleased to have met them again to-night. Amongst you this evening, I cannot help expressing my feeling of deep regret at the death of Mr. Hillier, who had done so much work for the British and Chinese Corporation. Mr. Hillier was one of the most capable and honourable men I knew, and we were great friends for over twenty years. With so much ability in England, and, however, you will have little difficulty in finding a suitable successor to him. Your chairman recalled to me the period of our early activities of twenty odd years ago. But I can never forget the hard work we have done together. When we first started to work, the development of the means of communications in my country was only in its childhood. We have spared no efforts in bringing up this child, and this child is now grown up and is in the prime of youth. But we, who have been responsible for the upbringing of this youth have yet another duty to do, that is, to keep our way of making that youth able to develop and support himself.

We Chinese appreciate very much the good feeling of your company in investing your money in our railways, and in order to safeguard the interest of your company as well as other foreign investors, my colleagues and I introduced a special measure, i.e., to make the Ministry of Communications independent, the accounts being kept separately; because, by this measure, we hoped to prevent the Ministry of Communications from being involved in case the financial state of the country should be disturbed as we had anticipated. We endeavoured to safeguard the interest of our foreign creditors, and I have no doubt you all understand this. It is, indeed, very regrettable that the military and political struggles in my country and the economic conditions of England affected by the war have hindered our progress. However, such a state of affairs is not to last, but the everlasting future will be that England and China will work together, and I am ready to join hands with you to work for that end.

You asked for my views with regard to the state of affairs in China. To explain things thoroughly would really require hours of discussion, and I have only one remark to offer. I should like to ask all those who are interested in Chinese affairs, whether political or industrial, to direct at all times their attention not to the Government, but to the people, or else to the Provincial Governments and not to the Central Government. Unless you do that, you will get further and further away. Gentlemen, I am glad to be with you once more, and I thank you for the kind way in which this toast has been proposed and received. In return, let me drink to the prosperity of the British and Chinese Corporation and the health of its members.

## APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. CHAO HSIN CHU said: It is very kind of you to arrange a dinner in honour of my distinguished fellow-countryman. I should express the appreciation on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people as well for the enterprise you have undertaken in developing the means of transportation in China. The war has interrupted the financing of railway construction in my country. Now the war is over, we should waste no more time in resuming our plan, in building more railways. A new enterprise requires additional capital, and in my country we have not sufficient surplus capital to go on with railway construction. I have, therefore, always advocated foreign capital for Chinese railways. China is a vast country which requires a considerable amount of capital to build all the lines, at least the trunk lines throughout the country. Population is very thick in China proper, where the railways will bring prosperity to the localities, whilst the railways will pay well. Moreover, the natural resources will be carried from the interior to the ports, and eventually foreign trade will be increased on account of the convenience of traffic and transportation.

The British and Chinese Corporation are certainly aware of the advantages of which I have spoken, but I do not quite understand why you have not yet made further use of these advantages by furnishing more capital for Chinese railway construction. The most important line in my opinion is the Hukuang Railway, which have not yet been completed, and which will be a very profitable line when constructed. I have often heard the financiers, who claim security for their investments, but I wish to point out that by lending money to China for building railways, the security is at least in the railway itself, and in addition the Chinese Government will be quite willing to be held responsible for the loan. So far as the loan is for productive use, I can assure you there will be no objection on the part of the Chinese people. We cannot say that there is no possibility of obtaining money in this rich country.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BANDIT OUTRAGE  
IN FUKIEN.

BUSINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

At the twenty-second annual general meeting of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai, last week, Mr. C. H. Arnold (Chairman), said:—

Gentlemen.—Before proceeding with my report on the accounts and the regular business of the meeting, I would refer to the very strong statement made at our annual general meeting last year, when the Chairman spoke of the unsatisfactory conditions of business in China resulting from the deplorable state of the Government of this country, as evidenced by the continued interference with ordinary trading by illegal taxation, civil war and bandit deprivations. He mentioned that foreign members of the company's staff, travelling in the exercise of their duties, had repeatedly been fired upon by bandits in attempts to seize them for ransom.

Throughout the past year troubles of this nature have continued, and the courage, faithfulness and spirit of loyalty of our staff in meeting such problems has been deserving of the highest praise. Every possible precaution to safeguard our staff when travelling in the interior has at all times been observed by providing them with fast motor-boats and by having them move in bandit-infested areas, in parties sufficiently strong in numbers to offer resistance in case of attack. Despite this and other precautions, we have this month had a deplorable incident take place when a party of our forestry inspectors, travelling in the regular course of duty, were attacked by brigands.

## THE LATE MR. DISMORE'S HEROISM

The party, according to the information so far received, consisted of Mr. Jay Dismore, an American, Mr. Mackay, an Australian, and Mr. Paul Lee, a Chinese Yale graduate and two men of our Chinese forestry staff, besides the usual attendant coolies and servants. They were attacked at a place called Nungwa, a forest area about 10 miles from the village of Pichikou, which is 20 miles south of the town of Shashien, in Fukien Province. During the fighting Mr. Dismore was shot in the abdomen and badly battered, but somehow made his escape, ultimately arriving at Shashien. He could have gone on to Yenching, a day's journey down the river, for medical attendance, but stayed at Shashien in an heroic attempt to help save his companions in the party, who were being held prisoners by the brigands. He was wired from Shashien that his wounds were not serious, but nevertheless died on the 21st inst. due, apparently, to internal hemorrhage.

Mr. James Carroll, our senior forest inspector for this area, is now working with local officials for the release of the captives. The local Chinese military officials seem powerless or afraid to take active steps against the brigands. The civil officials, however, are co-operating with Carroll, and through negotiations along customary Chinese lines we hope soon to receive favourable news as to the prospects of release of Mr. Mackay, Mr. Paul Lee and the others.

Our sincerest sympathy goes out to the relatives of Mr. Jay Dismore. He had given many years of loyal, faithful service to the company. He was one of Nature's true gentlemen, a kindly but courageous soul, imbued with charity and courtesy to his fellow men. He loved China and its people; yet met death through their brutality.

It can only be hoped that lives sacrificed, such as his, may bring to the attention of our Home Government, the American Government, and other nations the necessity to enforce steps whereby other foreign lives in China may eventually be adequately protected.

## JAPANESE NATIONAL DEBT.

A statement in *Commercial Reports* by Mr. F. R. Eldridge, Far Eastern Division, based on a cable report from Acting Commercial Attaché E. G. Babbitt, Tokyo, states Japan's national debt at the end of February totalled ¥3,377,105,000, of which ¥2,558,200,000 represented domestic loans, and ¥1,220,500,000 foreign obligations. The total showed an increase of ¥1,071,000 during the month. In addition, floating loans consisting principally of extraordinary exchequer notes, amounted to ¥534,000,000. The above figures do not include either the \$150,000,000 loan floated in America or the \$25,000,000 loan floated in London.

Note issue of the Bank of Japan at the end of February amounted to ¥1,327,000,000, a decline of ¥103,000,000 in comparison with the previous month. In view of the extraordinary circumstances the February figure is very satisfactory, being only ¥66,000,000 higher than at the same period last year, and includes notes destroyed in the fire. Government small notes in circulation at the end of February totalled ¥60,000,000, indicating a decline of 4,000,000 during the month.

Total postal-savings deposits at the close of February amounted to ¥1,184,000,000, a decline of only ¥2,000,000 in comparison with January. The February total is higher by ¥150,000,000 than at the corresponding period of 1923, indicating that these deposits are being maintained very satisfactorily.

Take, for instance, the Hukuang Railway, which only require five million pounds sterling to complete the whole line. I often think that this five million pounds sterling in the London market is just as much as a few drops of water in the ocean. You have money to invest, and we have a place worthy of your investments, but the benefit is mutual. I therefore take advantage of this opportunity to appeal to you financiers to take into consideration the question of further investment in Chinese railways.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, Major Henry Kewick, Sir James Jamieson and Sir William Brunsyate also spoke.

"TORTURE" BY SOLITARY  
CONFINEMENT AT  
SHANGHAI.SYSTEM OF IMPRISONMENT FOR  
DEBT UPHOLDED.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, at Shanghai, appeared at the Mixed Court, recently, and made an application to Mr. Martin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kunn, that Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, be called upon to retract a statement he made to the court recently regarding alleged ill-treatment of "Oscar Mathias, who is detained in custody for debt. He characterised Mr. Goldring's statement as "wild, irresponsible, and untrue, and tending to bring the Model Settlement into disrepute."

Mr. Goldring appeared at the court in due course and made his answer. He began by saying that he considered it to be absolutely wrong that anyone attached to the court should have been allowed to make an *ex parte* statement about another practitioner, without his being present to answer, and that a motion should have been brought without his receiving notice of it, as it reflected upon him as a member of the Bar. He entirely denied that there was anything untrue, wild or irresponsible in the statement made regarding Mathias. What he attacked was not the methods of the so-called Model Settlement, or of the police, but the system of imprisonment for debt.

The Assessor: You did say that the conditions of imprisonment amounted to little less than torture.

## WORSE THAN THE FLEET PRISON.

Mr. Goldring: What I did say was that I had had a letter from Mathias saying that solitary confinement was so proving upon his mind that he had thought of committing suicide, and that this amounted to little less than torture, and I repeat, it is torture for him or for anybody else to be locked up in that place without any human intercourse. Counsel repeated his description of the small room in which the prisoner was lodged, containing a bed and a chair but no table, and having primitive sanitary arrangements, and insisted that nothing he had said was untrue. Even in such places as the old Marshfield and Fleet Prison, the inmates did have some human intercourse, but this man was absolutely alone.

The Assessor: It does amount to solitary confinement because, unfortunately, for Mr. Mathias, he is the only foreigner there.

Mr. Goldring: I have always argued, and always shall argue, that unless a creditor can prove that a debtor has refused to pay, it is nothing short of cruelty to put a man in goal for debt. In this case there was utter failure to prove that Mathias was unable to pay, and that being so, he should not be kept in custody. In no civilized country is it done. That was all I was arguing, and I do not think I said one untruthful word; certainly my statements were not wild or irresponsible. I spoke with a full sense of responsibility, and in view of the publicity given to Mr. Maitland's remarks, I take this opportunity of rectifying them.

## FRIENDS ALLOWED TO VISIT HIM.

The Assessor said the Court would accept Mr. Goldring's statement that the torture he referred to was solitary confinement, which probably did amount to torture. It would have been advisable to notify him that Mr. Maitland proposed to make a statement to the court. His honour had visited the prison, and it seemed to him that nothing more could be done for Mathias. He had a small simply furnished room, entirely separate from the place where convicts were kept, and his friends were allowed to visit him. In the ordinary course he would have prison fare, but it was open to his friends to provide him with food, periodicals, writing paper, cigarettes and everything he wanted.

Mr. Goldring: That was not my argument. I do not say that the prison authorities were not doing their best for him.

The Assessor: As regards imprisonment for debt, that is the system of the court and we must follow it. I should point out that Mathias incurred these liabilities without having the means to meet them. It is not a criminal detained under punishment, but detention is the only means by which the court could secure his future attendance here. He obtained security but that was withdrawn, his guarantor being afraid that he would abscond.

Mr. Goldring: The principal cause of his difficulties is that a partner of his absconded with several thousands of dollars, more than sufficient to pay all he owed.

Mr. Maitland was present in court, during this discussion, but took no part in it.

## SLEEPY SICKNESS EPIDEMIC.

## 649 CASES IN 3 WEEKS.

Sleepy sickness is increasing rapidly throughout the country, says a recent London paper.

The cases notified by doctors in January were 75, in February 217, in March 485, and in the first three weeks of April 649. Investigations into the cause of the disease is being carried out by the Medical Research Council, but, writes a medical correspondent, doctors admit that they do not know either a cure or any means of preventing the spread.

Large towns are more affected than rural districts. "A peculiarity of the disease," said a medical officer of health "is that it spreads westward." He added: It is almost the worst of all the diseases in this country. From one-fourth to one-half of the patients die, and not many of the remainder have so far completely recovered.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 5th JUNE, 1924.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1924. [855]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

## TRAMWAY ORDINANCE, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of this Company to apply to the GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL for Powers to construct and lay down, in accordance with Plans to be deposited with the DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS, a Double Tramway Line, in place of the existing Single Line, on the Section of Tramway from CAUSEWAY BAY to SANDWATER, described in Section 3 of the above Ordinance as Sections 6 and 7 of the Tramway. W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary and General Manager, Hongkong, 5th June, 1924. [857]

## NOTICE.

OWING to my impending departure from the Colony, I shall be glad if anyone having accounts against me will send them in at the earliest possible moment. N. T. WATSON. [859]

## NOTICE.

GERMAN Export House in close contact with important Manufacturers of Italy, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Germany desires to get into touch with a Well Established Foreign Import House of High Standing. Willing to act as BUYING AGENT on a Commission Basis or to Transact Business on c.i.f. and c. terms. A References will be required and a Representative, etc. in Hongkong is about a Week's Time will furnish Any Party, seriously interested, with full particulars. Please address Replies to— Box 848, n/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [849]

## PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

## SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

## PEAK CLUB

WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1924, at 6.15 P.M. F. B. C. HORNELL, Hon. Secretary. [851]

## PEAK CLUB.

MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS who have not yet booked their seats for the WILLIAM REUGHAN CONCERT on THURSDAY, 12th JUNE, at 8.30 P.M. are requested to do so as soon as possible to enable the Entertainment Committee to arrange for the seating accommodation in the Hall Room that evening. F. B. C. HORNELL, Hon. Secretary. [852]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in CENTRAL POSITION, THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [848]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at AUSWEN AVENUE, KOWLOON and known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8, Ainal Villas.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

## on MONDAY,

the 7th DAY of JULY, 1924, at 12 o'clock Noon in ONE LOT.

## at MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

At their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street. The Property consists of:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and respectively registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 1171 and 1182 together with the messuages or tenements erected and buildings thereon. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained either from: MESSRS. DEACONS, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, or from MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers. [843]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT Required for the CUSTOMS and TRADE DEPARTMENT in the SARAWAK GOVERNMENT SERVICE. Preference given to Applicants with previous Experience of China Customs work. Applicants should be under Thirty years of Age. Initial salary \$300 with opportunity of Appointment to Permanent Pensionable Staff. Free Quarters and First Class Passage to Europe after Three Years. Healthy, Tropical Climate—Comparatively Cheap Living. Applications, together with any Testimonials, particulars of previous and present Employment, Education and recent Photograph to be made to the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, Kuching, SARAWAK. [843]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HON. MR. ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS Against the Estate of the above Deceased must be sent to the Undersigned. DEACONS, Solicitors for the Executors, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [844]

## TO LET AT WEIHAIWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present. Apply— MESSRS. NIVEN, WEIHAIWEI. [842]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "POLYTHEMUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd June. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th June or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [846]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CYCLOPS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd June. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th June or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [838]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ. (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-DOOST AZIE LIEN (HOLLAND-INDIA LINE).

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "WESTERDIJK (I)" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extraordinary Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 9th June, 1924, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th June, 1924, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN, General Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [841]

## THE PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SICILIA," Captain R. C. DAVIES, D.S.O., R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1924, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Havre and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further particulars, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 4th June, 1924. [847]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1924, at 12.30 p.m. in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX. [814]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th, and MONDAY, 9th JUNE, 1924, commencing at 3.30 p.m. Each Day. The First Bell will be rung at 3 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LEISTAD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, 6th JUNE. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [826]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip No. 427 for 500 shares EXO CORVO MILLS LTD., in the name of Mr. EZRA ABRAHAM of Hongkong together with a duly executed transfer deed purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost. The said shares are the property of the Undersigned and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip. The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Shares without reference to the Undersigned. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Undersigned. ELLIS & CO. No. 23 Ice House Street. [817]

## LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON," From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSARA, ADEB, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the 2nd instant. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [839]

## BOWERN &amp; CO.,

No. 8, MEYER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Member, British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS. For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SAVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL-MERCHANTS, FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS. Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS. (Members, Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS. SAMUEL WARREN & CO., LTD. (Sheffield). High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application. (Enquiries Welcome).

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWERN, SHANGHAI. Codes: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C. 5th Edition and Improved.

## TO-DAY.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF MACK SENNETT'S

THE CROSSROADS OF NEW YORK.

BUSTER KEATON IN

"NEIGHBOURS."

THE CORONET.

## INTIMATIONS

## DEWAR'S



## THE SPIRIT OF THE EMPIRE

It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S. It is produced by the skillful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

## Dewar's

## "WHITE LABEL"

## and

## "VICTORIA VAT"

as supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants. ESTABLISHED 1841.

## BIRTHS.

GULICK.—At Shanghai, on May 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. HORACE GULICK, a son and a daughter. JENSEN.—At Shanghai, on May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. JENSEN, a son. TAYLOR.—At Shanghai, on May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. TAYLOR, a son.

## MARRIAGE.

MITFORD.—At Fatcham, on April 23rd, JOHN BERTRAM MITFORD, Lieut. R.N., to MARGUERITE MITFORD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. PRICE, of Peking.

## DEATHS.

PYKE.—At Chinwangtao, on May 26th, Rev. JAMES HOWELL PYKE, D.D., of the Methodist "Episcopal" Mission, North China, in his 79th year. ROGERS.—At Seattle, U.S.A., on May 24th, WILLIAM HENRY, the beloved husband of JANE ROGERS (of Shanghai), in his 40th year.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. A. R. LOWE wishes to express her deep gratitude for the very many expressions of sympathy which she has received in her great loss and she also wishes to thank most sincerely all who sent flowers. [856]

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 5th, 1924.

## SPELLING REFORM.

By a recent mail we received from Home a copy of a Petition which is being largely signed for presentation to the Prime Minister setting forth that the irregularities and inconsistencies of English spelling involve a deplorable waste of time and mental energy in education, without any compensating gain, and asking him to advise His Majesty the King to appoint a Commission "which should include scholars, teachers, men of letters and men of business" to report whether reform be desirable and practicable, and if so to indicate what ought to be its nature and how it may be introduced. A select list of signatures sent us with the copy of the Petition shows that it has been already backed by many distinguished scholars and eminent public men and showing, indeed, that the need

for a reform of English spelling is admitted by many competent judges in all walks of life. One of the grounds on which this reform is advocated is that it would facilitate the spread of English within the Empire and hasten its acceptance as a universal language. Many will perhaps agree with an eminent Norwegian writer who, regarding English as the most widespread language in the world—as it unquestionably is—declared that the only thing that really stands in the way of making English the common world language is that its acquisition is made unnecessarily difficult by its unphonetic spelling. However, if among Englishmen of letters there are to be found many who support the plea for simplified spelling, there are also many who are strongly opposed to the suggested change. Incidentally we may mention that one of these is Dr. HENRY BRADBURY, author of the Oxford Dictionary, who has just been honoured by H.M. THE KING with the Order of Merit. He has condemned simplified spelling, not on etymological or aesthetic grounds, but rather on what he regards as the fundamental position of the reformers that "the sole function of writing is to represent sounds," which he argues is historically and psychologically untrue. He says that "the practised reader contrives during the process of silent reading to loosen the fetters in which the slave is bound. He acquires the habit of forgetting for the moment the phonetic value of the letters, and using the written word as an unanalysed symbol of the spoken word and sometimes as a pure ideograph." As an illustration he mentions that many years ago he saw in a newspaper an announcement of a person's death with the startling addition: "Friends will kindly accept this intimation." He cut out the paragraph, mounted it on a card, and showed it to a large number of persons, who all read it over several times without detecting anything wrong in it. Even newspaper proofreaders whose business it is to detect such errors are not exempt, as we all know, and it can be admitted that such errors escape detection because there is a tendency in the practised reader to regard words as pure ideographs. But we do not see what this liability to overlook misprints proves against the advocates of spelling reform. There is nothing to show that for minds of the right-reading order a well-spelt word would not harden into an ideograph, as readily as air-spelt word. Mr. WILLIAM ACHESON, who is an ardent advocate of spelling reform, once remarked that an eye long accustomed to a "victual" would boggle at a "vitz" the first two of three times it encountered the word; but to an eye which had never been accustomed to "victuals," the short and true form would make just as good an ideograph as the false form. The argument seems convincing. Our American cousins have come very generally to dissent "through" in favour of "thru" and have made many other modifications in English spelling. We see them readily adopted, for example, among students of English, under American tutelage in China. We confess to being so conservative in our preferences as to dislike these innovations, but we recognise that there are strong arguments in favour of this repressive-looking change of spelling. Whether Mr. RABRAY McDONALD will be convinced of the necessity for appointing a Commission on the subject remains to be seen, but it is certain that Spelling Reform has no chance of success unless the Board of Education leads the way. When Mr. ROOSEVELT was President of the United States he introduced a modified form of simplified spelling in official documents, but the modification has since been reduced almost to vanishing point. In England even more than in America, the great majority of people would regard spelling reform as adding a new terror to existence. This reform has been advocated over a great number of years. Books and one or two pamphlets have been published in the simplified language, but though enthusiasts may use the simplified spelling in correspondence among themselves, they appear to unanimously refrain from using it in communications intended to be published for general reading. No doubt they would plead that the printers and publishers are Autocrats in the matter.

The Exchange Banks of the Colony announce that they will be closed on Monday next (Whit Monday).

The announcement that Sun Yat Sen will shortly arrive in Shanghai was made in the leading Chinese paper at Shanghai last week.

The "Manila Observatory" yesterday morning gave warning of cyclone or typhoon W. of Bashi Channel moving N.E. or E.N.E.

Shanghai Tailors continue to agitate for a 40 per cent. increase in wages, and threaten to go out on strike on Sunday if the advance is not forthcoming.

The latest Chinese notability who has been able to read his own obituary notices in the Press is Dr. Ku Hung Ming, the well-known litterateur, whose death was prematurely announced last week.

A Canton Harbour Notification states that Trenton, Chinwangtao and Shanghai have declared Canton to be plague infected. We draw attention once more to the remarkable absence of plague in Hongkong this year.

China received G. \$1,334,042 towards medical education from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1923, according to an advance copy of the annual report which has been prepared by the President, Dr. George A. Vincent.

It will be seen from an announcement in today's advertisements that the Hongkong Tramways, Ltd., intend applying for powers to lay down a double tramway line, in place of the existing single line, from Causeway Bay to Shaukiwan.

Two footpads are reported to have held up a house coach employed by Mr. Everett of the P.W.D., residing at No. 2, Railway Quarters, Kowloon, on Wednesday afternoon, near Gan Club Hill. The coach was threatened with daggers and robbed of \$5.25.

For carrying 12 passengers in excess of his licence, the master of a passenger sampan was fined \$10 at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday. The master of a trading junk was fined \$3 for anchoring his junk within the limits of the table area at North Point.

Three professors of the Hongkong University left for Home yesterday, on leave by the N.Y.K. *Kanmami Maru*—Professors W. J. Hinton, R. K. M. Simpson and J. H. Roffey, and their wives. Professor Hinton is taking home Mrs. Hinton and child who have not been well lately, and he will be returning to Hongkong early in the autumn.

A Hankow paper learns from well informed sources that one of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's foreign travelling agents was captured by bandits some 400 ft up the Han River, not far removed from Anlu. After being held by the brigands for some little while he succeeded in effecting his escape, but it is understood that all his property has been stolen.

At the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, Tip Sai Kun, a shopkeeper of Shamshui, was charged with demanding money with menaces from Leung Shu Shi, a fisherman. Mr. H. C. Lee defended. Inspector Hutchins asked for a short remand to make enquiries, and the case was put back until next Tuesday. On Mr. Lee's application his Worship (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) granted bail in \$500.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for last week shows one fatal case of small-pox; 4 cases of diphtheria; 2 British and 2 Chinese) with 2 deaths; 6 cases of enteric fever (1 British, 2 Chinese, 1 Dane, 1 Japanese). Two were imported cases. There were three deaths from this disease. Three cases of paratyphoid and three of cerebro spinal fever were notified. Three deaths from the latter disease are recorded.

Queue cutting parties in all parts of Chihli Province will be arranged by the police and local authorities, according to Chinese papers, which add that the order has been issued by General Wang Cheng-ping. The reports says the Civil Governor has decided that the wearing of queues is a mark of ignorance and that they must be taken off. Accordingly two months will be spent in teaching the people that queues are useless.

The only business of public interest at yesterday's fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was the adoption of a proposal for the erection of a public latrine in Man Ming Lane, Yau-mati. The proposal was put forward by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin. Other members present at the meeting were: The Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and the Secretary to the Board (Mr. G. S. Kennedy-Skipiton).

## THE MAILS.

Two mail announcements of interest to Hongkong appear in Shanghai papers. The Shanghai Post Office last week announced that owing to a change in the Manchouli-Moscow train schedule, the weekly Trans-Siberian mails will in future be despatched from Shanghai on Sundays instead of Mondays as hitherto. Ordinary mails will close at 9 p.m.

Printed matter, books, newspapers and samples, marked for transmission via Siberia, are despatched from Shanghai on Tuesdays, such articles taking longer time in transmission.

The other announcement to which we refer is that an agreement has been reached between the General Post Office and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services for the fortnightly carriage of mails from the United Kingdom to Japan, China and Hongkong. The regular through service was to commence with the sailing of the R.M.S. *Empress of Scotland* from Southampton on Saturday, May 25. The liner's mails are expected to be transferred from the Atlantic port to the *Empress of Asia*, due at Hongkong from Vancouver on June 27th.



## CABLES.

**LATEST CABLES.**  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)  
**LONG-RANGE WIRELESS.**  
ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

London, June 4th.  
Wireless telephony has been successfully tested between England and Australia by the Marconi stations.

Signor Marconi, interviewed, said they had used the new system last without the 4-beam. He predicted that distance would be no obstacle with the new system, which comprises something more than the 4-beam.

## BRITISH WOMEN VOTERS.

London, June 4th.  
A standing committee of the House of Commons, discussing the representation of the People Amendment Bill, promoted by Mr. Adamson (Labour) voted in favour of the enfranchisement of women from the age of 21.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

SOVIET'S REPRESENTATIVES.  
Moscow, June 4th.  
M.M. Chicherin, Litvinov and Krassin represented the Government at the birthday celebration of the King at the British Mission.

## WHAT THE SOVIET WANTS.

STRAITS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.  
TROTSKY ON THE WARPATH.  
Buenos Aires, June 4th.  
According to a telegram from Warsaw M. Trotsky in a speech at Podolsk declared that the Soviet needed the Straits and Constantinople. Therefore Bessarabia was vital to them as the first step towards Constantinople. If the Rumanians or Poles tried to bar the way the Soviet would fight them.

## THE GERMAN CABINET.

HERR MARX REAPPOINTED CHANCELLOR.  
Berlin, June 4th.  
Herr Marx has been reappointed Chancellor and the Ministers who resigned from the Cabinet have been confirmed in their posts.

Herr Marx's efforts to reach an agreement with the Nationalists and form a big coalition failed owing to the latter party demanding the resignation of Herr Stresemann and refusing to guarantee the continuity of the present foreign policy.

## FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION.

M. MILLERAND REFUSES TO RESIGN.

Paris, June 4th.  
According to *Le Matin*, M. Millerand does not dream of resigning. If the politicians whom the country has called to office decline it, M. Millerand will call someone else to form a ministry and if this ministry is overthrown it will only be after an historic debate on the question of the President's right to appoint a Cabinet. After that M. Millerand will accept whatever decision is given.

## THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR.

HOPES OF RECOVERY.  
Vienna, June 4th.  
The doctors now cautiously express hopes of Chancellor Seipel's recovery. A special sitting of the National Assembly has passed a resolution signifying its horror at the crime.

## ITALY AND SPAIN.

A ROYAL VISIT.  
Rome, June 4th.  
The King and Queen of Italy have started for Spezia, where they will embark on the ship *Unita* for Valencia to visit the Spanish Sovereigns.

## EARLIER CABLES.

HOME HOUSING POLICY.  
London, June 4th.  
In the House of Commons, details of the Government's housing policy were outlined by Mr. Wheatley in moving the financial resolution on which the Housing Bill will be founded.  
He stated that the programme aimed at producing 2,500,000 houses during a period of 15 years, beginning with 100,000 in 1925 and rising to 225,000 in 1940. He declared that an agreement had been reached in the building industry, which stipulated for the production of at least two thirds of the foregoing figure. The task combined had agreed to fix prices at those prevailing in January, 1924, and legislative steps would be taken to prevent profiteering. A subsidy would be paid, amounting to 20 per house annually, for a period of forty years. The subsidy would be reviewed every few years in the light of prevailing circumstances.

## LATEST CABLES.

**THE WORLD'S SPORT.**  
**HOME DERBY RESULT.**  
**COMFORTABLE WIN FOR SAN SOVINO.**

London, June 4th.  
San Sovino (Weston) 1  
St. Germain (E. Bullock) 2  
Hurstwood (V. Smyth) 3  
9-2 San Sovino, 100/7 St. Germain, 10/1 Hurstwood. Twenty-seven ran.  
Won by six lengths; a neck between second and third.

An earlier cable stated:—  
Bright Knight will be ridden by Lane, St. Germain by Frank Bullock, Bucks. Yeoman by Smirke, Browlie by Wraggs, Camus by Lister, Corolet by Morris, Resinato by Archibald.  
Knight of the Garter, Despatch, Sandblast and Royal Sequence have been scratched.

## EARLIER CABLES.

HOME CRICKET.  
COUNTY RESULTS.  
London, June 3rd.  
Middlesex vs. Nottingham at Lord's, Surrey vs. Essex at the Oval, Glamorgan vs. Northants at Cardiff, and Yorkshire vs. Kent at Hull, were all drawn owing to rain.

Sussex at Brighton beat Somerset 176 to 164.  
Lancashire at Manchester led on the first innings against Warwickshire. The latter scored 113. Parkin taking 6 for 41 and R. Tyldesley 4 for 66, and in the second innings 71. Parkin taking 4 for 34 and Tyldesley 6 for 37. Lancashire compiled 132 for 3 and declared.  
Derbyshire led on the first innings at Derby against Worcestershire.  
Gloucestershire at Southampton led against Hampshire on the first innings.

## DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BRITAIN IN THE THIRD ROUND.  
London, June 3rd.  
At Edgbaston, Britain beat Spain in the second round of the Davis Cup by 3 to 2 matches.  
Manuel Alonso (Spain) beat Wheatley, 6-3, 0-7, 2-6, 0-6; Gilbert (Britain) beat J. Alonso, 6-0, 6-4, 6-0.

## AMERICAN BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, June 4th.  
NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
New York, 9; Brooklyn, 2.  
New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2.  
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 0.  
Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 3.  
AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
Chicago, 3; New York, 4.  
Detroit, 1; Washington, 11.  
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 8.

## EARLIER CABLES.

TWO BALLOONISTS KILLED.  
Bellemeville (Illinois), June 3rd.  
The tangled bodies of a meteorologist named Meisinger and Lt. Neely have been found in a field north east of Scottfield, after a series of balloon flights to test the air conditions around storm centres.

## CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.  
Congress has adjourned until June 7th.

Peking is being invaded by ever-increasing numbers of Russian refugees. Most of them are penniless and with little clothing or food. As usual Chinese officialdom says they are "a menace to peace and good order." The *N.Y. Daily News* passes this comment on the allegation: "Such is certainly far from the truth in Shanghai, which also suffers from periodical invasions of under-fed, badly clothed victims of Red Revolution. How many 'violent crimes' are committed by them? None! They can be counted on the fingers of one hand, while the petty offenders are usually arrested for 'loitering'."

An American journalist who has recently interviewed Dr. Sun Yat Sen has telegraphed to the newspapers he represents: "His replies were clear and gave good evidence of alert intelligence. He showed too much fire and purpose to be a disappointed leader, dying of a broken heart. His health is not good, but his followers feel that the past fortnight's forced rest has given him new strength. He complained that he was too often misquoted and he is smarting under the indignity of the report of his death which has a special significance to the Chinese mind." From Dr. Sun's statements to the correspondent it would appear that he is in no measure weakening in his attitude toward the Peking Government, nor even to the Powers, who, he claims, are the only explanation of that Government's continued existence.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)  
**SINO-GERMAN RELATIONS.**

Peking, June 4th.  
The Cabinet has requested special meetings of the two Houses of Parliament to-morrow at which the Premier will fully report on the Sino-German negotiations, and if Parliament approves, the Sino-German Agreement will probably be signed on Friday or Saturday.

## SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS' PROTEST.  
Peking, June 4th.  
M. Bleuler, the representative of the Russo-Asiatic Bank has handed to the Sino-German Bank a formal protest on behalf of shareholders and bondholders in the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. against the violation of their rights in the Sino-Soviet Agreement, which it is alleged, was signed without the knowledge of the said shareholders and bondholders. Copies of the protest have been given to the Peking representatives of the eight Powers who signed the Washington Treaty.

## U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

NEW LEADER HELD UP.  
KAGOSHIMA, June 4th.  
Lieut. Smith's aeroplane engine is being repaired prior to his departure for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, June 4th.  
The other two American airmen have arrived.  
They made a perfect landing at 2.15 p.m. They were welcomed by the American Consul-General.

Large Chinese and Foreign crowds witnessed the arrival. The river was packed with launches and sampans.  
WASHINGTON, June 3rd.  
At Major Martin's request the official command of the American fliers has been transferred to Lt. Smith.

## LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A *Daily Press* representative was informed at the United States Consulate-General yesterday that the itinerary of the airmen from Japan would be Shanghai, Amoy, and Hongkong. Supplies of gasoline, spare parts, and other requirements, it was added, were awaiting the world fliers in Hongkong.

The planes will descend in the bay between Stonecutters' Island and the Standard Oil Company's installation.

The names of the United States flying men are:—  
1st Lieut. Erik H. Nelson.  
1st Lieut. Leigh Wade.  
1st Lieut. Lewis H. Smith.  
2nd Lieut. John Harding, jun.

## THE FRENCH FLIGHT.

AIKMAN IN KOREA.  
TAIKU (Korea), June 4th.  
Capt. Doisy has arrived.

## THE PORTUGUESE FLIGHT.

CALCUTTA, June 4th.  
The Portuguese airmen have left for Akyab.

## U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

JAPAN'S PROTESTS.  
Tokyo, June 3rd.

Japan's protest is generally approved in this morning's *Jiji*, which regards it as a clear and eloquent expression of Japan's views. The paper hopes, however, that America will consider it as being addressed not only by the Government but by the people to her people, and will not reply with diplomatic argument only, which would aggravate the situation. The *Jiji* says it is confident that America will respond to the spirit in which it is sent.

The *Tamato* declares that the language only expresses half the real feelings of Japan, which should not be judged by the reception accorded to the American fliers and to Mr. C. Woods, the U.S. Ambassador to Japan who has just retired. The *Tamato* expresses the opinion that the protest is a preliminary to more positive steps by the Government for a readjustment of the situation.

## RASH DISCRIMINATORY DECISION.

LATER.  
All the Tokyo and Osaka newspapers were represented at the meeting held at Tokyo to-night against the American exclusion of Japanese, and a resolution declaring their "grim determination" not to abide permanently by Congress' "rash discriminatory decision" was passed.

## U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

MR. C. WOODS' SUCCESSOR.  
Tokyo, June 3rd.  
The *Jiji* again draws attention to the inadvisability of the selection of Dr. Schurman as successor to Mr. C. Woods as American Ambassador to Japan.

## WORLD'S EXHIBITION FOR SHANGHAI.

MR. G. A. BENA'S PROPOSAL DISCUSSED.

## NO DEFINITE SCHEME SUBMITTED.

Mr. G. A. Bena's suggestion that a great World's Exhibition be held in Shanghai was discussed at a preliminary meeting held on May 25th in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. There was an attendance of about 80, and among these present were representatives of the British, American, Italian, Russian, German, and Japanese Chambers of Commerce, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, Pan-Pacific Association, and various business houses. The representative of the French Chamber of Commerce was unable to attend, but wrote expressing sympathy with the proposal as did also the Italian Consul-General. Mr. Herbert Charley was voted to the chair.

In presenting his idea to the meeting, Mr. Bena said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—This meeting has been called, not to discuss a definite plan for a World's Exhibition, but to consider the advisability of such an exhibition and for the purpose of appointing a Committee to represent the different interests of this city, the duty of which would be to prepare a final technical and financial project. It has been suggested that we should have come before you with concrete proposals for discussion, but we have decided to come rather with the suggestion for the undertaking. The completion of such a great project cannot be the work of a few men, but the collaboration of all parties interested."

It is primarily the great moral benefit, issuing from a disinterested and cordial collaboration between foreigners and Chinese, that prompted us to make this suggestion, besides the conviction that the execution of this great project will mark the end of all misunderstanding and jealousies amongst the different nationalities here and amongst the Chinese themselves. The unification of all factions in China and a better understanding between foreigners and Chinese must be the vision that should guide us through the difficult, but not impossible, task of materializing our scheme."

We have not called you here in order to ask for your financial support, but for your moral support, for your advice and for your free collaboration with the work of the Committee that you are going to appoint."

A broad vision of to-day's economic situation will clearly show us what an immense role China will play in the future economic readjustment of the world, when a mutual understanding and loyal collaboration will permit the development of the enormous resources of this great country."

A VISION OF GREATER SHANGHAI.  
Shanghai, because of her geographical position and importance in Eastern trade, is destined to develop more rapidly than any other city in the world. We must prepare the plan for a greater Shanghai, concentrating on the function of this city during the next 25 years. It would be possible to embody in it the plan for the World Exhibition, for the erection of permanent buildings and for public work indispensable to the gradual expansion of the city.

We wish to dispel from the mind of our Chinese friends the idea that our suggestion is a trap in order to make them agree to the extension of the Settlement. It will not be the task of the Committee to discuss the future status of Shanghai, but to prepare a plan for the extension of the city without any preoccupation as to her future political standing.

The hearty collaboration and reconciliation of different interests will make possible political agreements of everlasting duration. We are confident that you are convinced that the moral result obtainable from this undertaking will be fully justified.

We have been told that a World Exhibition in Shanghai would be a financial failure, "because all other World Exhibitions were financial failures." We do not wish to go into detail, because the task of preparing the technical and financial plans must be left entirely to the Committee you will appoint to-day for this purpose, but we wish to point out to those who are in doubt that no other city in the world has the favourable characteristics that Shanghai has for a World Exhibition.

Shanghai's geographical position is unique. The waterway served by Shanghai Harbour represents well over one-fifth of the population of the world. This population by its unflagging energies manages to maintain an economic standard far superior to that of many other parts of the world; an intelligent population open to everything new and interesting and consequently a certain supporter of the Exhibition.

It is not necessary to have lived long in Shanghai to know how rapidly the value of land increases. Any large plot of land, embodied in the plan of Greater Shanghai, improved for the use of the Exhibition, is bound to increase in value and pay a great part of the cost.

Mr. Charles C. Moore, President of the San Francisco Exhibition, has kindly sent us all the records of that great Exhibition and after perusal of those interesting documents the Committee will be easily convinced how Shanghai can make her Exhibition pay.

We suggest that each one present pledge himself to give the Committee his moral support and his promise to render any help in the form of advice and information in order to facilitate its work.

We are perfectly aware of the grave task facing the Committee, but we are also confident that the enthusiasm of its members and the cordial support they will receive from all those far-sighted men who see before them the great future of Shanghai and the great moral and material benefits that such an Exhibition will bring to China and the rest

of the World, will pave the way to a solution meeting unanimous approval (Applause.)

## FINANCING THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby opened a general discussion by warmly supporting the proposal, dwelling upon Shanghai's favourable geographical position and its growing commercial importance, and saying that it must prove of great benefit to importers and exporters, and shipping, insurance, engineering and building interests. He thought that Shanghai would benefit commercially, even if by any chance actual cost of the scheme exceeded actual receipts, while on the intellectual side also there must be great gain both to East and West.

Mr. A. Brooks Smith said he thought most people in Shanghai would like to see an Exhibition here, but the enterprise would be a most difficult one to carry out in a community such as that of Shanghai, a city of many nationalities. He had hoped that Mr. Bena would have placed before the meeting some idea of how the scheme was to be financed, but he had given no figures and only proposed that a Committee be appointed to go into the *pros and cons* of the matter. It seemed to the speaker that such a committee would be faced with a very great difficulty in the question of finance. "An exhibition of the magnitude proposed by Mr. Bena would involve an expenditure of many millions before any revenue was to hand. How that revenue was to be forthcoming he did not know, and he would like Mr. Bena to give the meeting some ideas on the question."

Mr. Bena, in reply, admitted that he had no financial plan ready. Considering the financial potentialities of Shanghai, he thought it should be possible to form a syndicate to advance the necessary money during the five or six years which would be required in preparing the exhibition. A big asset would be developed for the use of greater Shanghai, and this must be done in conjunction with the settlement authorities and the Chinese, while when the ground was ready the various nationalities participating would, of course, finance their own exhibits and erection of pavilions, as was done in other great exhibitions. In his opinion, the financial question would be the easiest to solve. As he viewed the position, the greater difficulty would be to secure complete international co-operation. Mr. Bena added that there was a suggestion that an exhibition be held in Peking, and the Chekiang Government was also considering a similar proposition, but he had been informed that the latter would be preparing to co-operate with Shanghai. Regarding the question of funds, Mr. Bena suggested that the amusement section of the exhibition might be turned over to a syndicate and become a permanent "Coney Island."

In answer to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Bena said that the Nanking Exhibition was financially disastrous, the reason being that \$2,000,000 could not be accounted for.

Questioned as to land for the exhibition, Mr. Bena said possibly an area of 5,000 mow would be required, and his idea was that an option be obtained in two or three localities.

## A CHINESE VIEW.

Mr. CHANG NIEH YEN (Chinese Chamber of Commerce), speaking unofficially, said he thought that all the support could be hoped for from the Chinese Government for the exhibition, but a grant of land for the exhibition, if Shanghai business men organized and financed the scheme and took everything upon their shoulders, it might be a success, and he suggested that the various Chambers of Commerce should get together and thresh the matter out before taking any steps to get the Chinese authorities to move.

Mr. Chang emphasized that he was not present officially as representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Major HICKEY JOHNSON, speaking on behalf of the China Association, said he thought the more prudent course would be to appoint a committee simply to explore the possibilities of such a scheme rather than appoint a committee to make arrangements as indicated. The financial side of the matter presented bigger difficulties than Mr. Bena appeared to think, and there were other troubles ahead, land, provincial rivalries, and so on.

Mr. E. M. GULL, speaking on behalf of the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce, endorsed Major Hickey Johnson's view. By appointing a committee he thought they would be jumping a stage. It would be more advisable for those who conceived the idea, and believed it to be, put forward something a little more definite; but to appoint a committee would give an impression that the meeting approved of the idea of the exhibition, and he was not some of the things had really reached that stage. They should first have some concrete proposal, and on that decide whether or not to appoint a committee to go further into the scheme.

Mr. Sowerby: That is precisely the idea of appointing this preliminary committee—to prepare a more definite scheme for consideration by the various Chambers of Commerce and the Chinese.

Mr. Bena emphasized that the appointment of a Committee would not imply that they were bound to anything, or even that the meeting approved of the idea. It would not be an executive committee, and would simply be appointed to study the question.

Mr. BROOKS SMITH then proposed that Mr. Bena write to the national Chambers of Commerce, and ask them to appoint one representative to form a committee, and consider the matter as a whole.

Mr. CHANG NIEH YEN seconded, and the resolution was carried with an addition that foreign and Chinese representation on the committee be equal, and that, in addition to inviting a representative of the Chinese Chamber, the latter body be asked to name suitable representatives of the leading Chinese financial and industrial concerns.

## MEMORIALS AS RESTING PLACES.

## C.S.P. AT THE CENOTAPH.

The recently revived agitation against the sites of our local memorials being utilised by Chinese as resting, feeding and gambling places appears to have prompted a deal of action. First there was the "clean-up" at the Wanchai Monument effected by a party of British and American sailors. Second, for some little while it has been observed that a policeman is "in more or less regular attendance at the Cenotaph." Although he seems to spend most of his time posing, as it were, on the top step in front of the wreaths and flowers, not so many coolies as hitherto use the stone coping around the site as a bed, and not so much refuse as hitherto finds its way on to the grass.

The third step in the right direction relates to an incident which occurred yesterday evening. Around about 7 p.m. the Captain Superintendent of Police was driving his car along Charter Road. He saw around the site of the roadway bounding the Queen Victoria Statue as if proceeding to the Hongkong Club. But he pulled up at the Cenotaph. A few Chinese were sitting on the coping. The C.S.P. told them to "move on."

## FATAL EXORCISM.

## MEDIÆVAL SUPERSTITION IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

The exorcism of evil spirits from persons or places is still largely practised all over Italy, especially in the south, but rarely with such tragic results as in a case which has occurred at the little town of Campagna, near Salerno. According to an old legend, the local saint, Sant' Antonio, is said to have the power of casting out evil spirits, or, as the inhabitants say, "he is master of the devils."

In the centre of the parish church, dedicated to Sant' Antonio, stands a broken column about six feet high, resting on a base of three stone steps. Sick persons considered to be "possessed" are brought to the church in procession, by their friends and relations, and tied by a stout rope to the column while prayers are said around them. Then everyone leaves the building, for the patient must remain alone for exactly ten minutes if the saint is to perform the miracle.

This time-honoured exorcism was tried on a middle-aged woman, Antonietta Nigro, who was seized with convulsions after eating and drinking too freely at a neighbour's wedding. The woman was carried to the church and roped to the column by zealous hands. She was left alone for the ritual ten minutes, after which the people surged into the church, and were horror-struck to find that not only the evil spirit had left her, but also her own spirit, and that she was hanging motionless by the rope which she had unwittingly strangled herself in half-demented struggles.

## CINEMA NOTES.

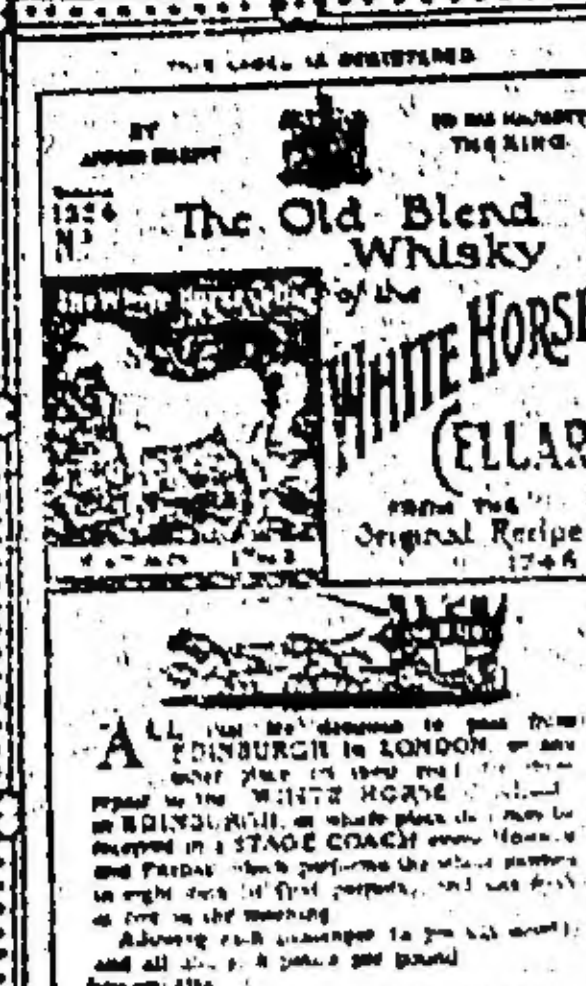
## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Viola Dana displays her effective talents as a comedienne to considerable advantage in "Seeing's Believing," the Metro picture which finishes at the Queen's Theatre to-night. As Diana Webb, a millionaire orphan, her mission is "Don't believe all that you see." She is innocently involved in a compromising and at-tempt to prove to her brother's friend, who is very much attached to her, that she is not to blame and others are just as likely to meet with a similar predicament. Her effort to develop an interesting climax in which her piquant and charming personality predominates.

## WORLD THEATRE.

From time immemorial, the overflowing of the Nile banks, and the consequent flooding of vast stretches of flat land, has been an ever present terror with the inhabitants of Egypt, who through centuries of pagan superstitions looked upon the floods as that infernal Nile, a sacred god of the river, whose wrath could only be appeased by human victims. The terrible custom of throwing young virgins to these monsters, in the belief that this would cause them to save the country from flood, was commonly practised during the reign of the Pharaohs. Frequent references are also made to it in the history of Cleopatra, and her sister Bernice. In "The Daughter of the Nile," the superb photographs found on an actual incident in the life of Tutankhamen, recently revealed by the discovery of extraordinary documents in the great monarch's tomb that lies in the Luxor Valley of kings, a powerful climax reached through the depicting of one of these awful ceremonies, at which Arvia, a beautiful young daughter who has incurred the displeasure of Pharaoh's daughter, is the victim. The stirring manner in which she is saved from the jaws of terror by the officiating High Priest, who is her own father, forms a situation that for thrilling suspense has seldom been equaled in a motion picture. "The Daughter of the Nile," produced with an all American cast, which can boast such popular artists as Carmel Myers, June Elvidge and Malcolm MacGregor, is a masterly production with a well developed and intensely entertaining dramatic plot. It is shown at the World Theatre to-day till Saturday. The other attractive picture are the "King's Birthday Celebration" at the Hongkong, Captain at Shanghai, the famous Frenchman.





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Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired, by the Prince of Wales, to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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Yours faithfully,  
GODFREY THOMAS,  
(Private Secretary.)

### BEST-DRESSED WOMEN. LONDON PARADE OF ALL NATIONS.

A woman correspondent writing in a London paper says:-  
London women and those who come to London during the summer will be given many a little surprise by the thousands of foreign women guests whom London is about to entertain.

Many of these visitors are already here, and for the next six months London will provide the most gigantic fashion parade that has ever staged. Which country, one wonders, will be able to claim the best dressed woman during that time—according to London eyes?

I began the search by a visit to the Savoy Hotel, where there are already visitors of 17 foreign nationalities. Among the women who were dancing at the *the dancette* was one from every corner of the earth, and the thing that struck the observer was that from boyhood, a "place a woman comes she invariably dances well."

A Chinese girl, wearing Paris clothes with a Bonnetier air, was dancing faultlessly with her Chinese husband. She was as smart as any mannequin. A Greek woman, the wife of a wealthy Greek shipowner, languidly danced the "Blues" in a sweeping gown of black crepe. Her only jewel—diamond—were woven into a small pattern on her corsage. She was graceful rather than smart.

3 MONTHS HEAD OF PARIS.

I learned that the tall girl, with the great black eyes and the dull blue dress with enormous sleeves weighted down with embroidery, was a Russian, now the wife of an American. Yet could see the influence of the two countries in that gown, and the combination made her one of the most attractive women in the room.

And the best dressed of all? According to the "improviser" parade, the best dressed women were from South America, who, next to the English and United States visitors, were in the majority. All of them had superb figures and carriage—many of them diet themselves rigorously and spend hours a day on massage—and they wear their clothes like artists. Their complexion, ever so lightly tinted by their southern sun, seem to glow in our own climate.

"We have one great advantage over the Parisian," said one of these South American women, "and that is that we get our Paris models four or five months before the Parisian. You see, our season is ahead of them."

### SUICIDES THROUGH JAZZ SPIRIT.

WOMEN AND ENDLESS SOCIAL WHIRL.

The New York correspondent of a London paper, writing last month said:  
A wave of suicide is sweeping over the United States. Within the last 12 months, according to the Save-a-Life League, between 15,000 and 16,000 Americans have killed themselves.

The League has made a careful study of each case. It finds an alarming increase in suicide among women and children—due largely to the "jazz spirit" of the times.

Self-destruction among women is the direct result, the investigators of the league declare, of "their newly acquired personal liberty." A large percentage of women ended their lives after they had joined "a fast set with its endless social whirl of dinners, dangers, and cigarettes, which caused physical collapse and nervous breakdown."

One woman gave as the reason for her death that she "felt unable to live because her canary died." A girl took gas because she "was not permitted to bob her hair, roll her stockings down, and be a regular flapper."

100 MILLIONAIRES.

Men who committed suicide during the year gave equally trivial grounds as the reason. One said he could not endure the jolts and jibes received during the rush hours on the Underground Railway, New York.

The suicide death-toll for the year included 49 physicians, 49 lawyers and judges, 11 ministers of the Gospel, 44 bankers, 43 actors, 26 editors, 100 chairmen of directors, nearly 100 men and women millionaires.

Discussing the suicide of 1,000 girls and boys, the league states that children in America are running wild, and advises parents to prevent very early marriages and indulgence in jazz music.

### WHERE TWINS ARE DREADED.

From time immemorial twins have been regarded with horror by most, if not all savage tribes. A recent writer says: "I have tried to trace the basis of this belief in many parts of Africa, and the nearest I could come to it was this."

When a woman gives birth she is believed to produce one soul. If, by some terrible misfortune, that should be divided, what chance can it have in this world or the next?

A terrible idea, certainly, when you think of helpless babies being killed horribly. (One of the oldest known methods was to bake the unfortunate twins in a large earthen pot.) And yet, as the native truly believes in this half-soul theory, it is so very far removed from our own propaganda against marriage of the unfit!

So deeply do the natives fear that twins may be sent them that such a thing may not be spoken of where a pregnant woman is present. The idea of ashes being put into the unfortunate babies' mouths is also symbolic of many things, since ashes stand for sorrow all around the world.

It is difficult to realize what a terrible misfortune is the arrival of twins to a kinsman, you know, also what fond parents and what invariably happy children exist among the natives of Africa.



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### BOOK REVIEWS.

Wonders of the Himalaya.—By Sir Francis Younghusband.—(John Murray, 10/6).

In the course of a varied but always interesting life, Sir Francis Younghusband has lived dangerously enough to satisfy even Nietzsche. In 1884, when he was a subaltern in the King's Dragoon Guards, stationed at Rawalpindi, he spent a short holiday exploring the Kangra and Kulu valleys. Two years later, at the nearly age of twenty-four, he set out with Mr. James for Manchuria. This trip brought him to Peking, and from thence he started across the lonely stretches of the Gobi Desert, passed through Turkestan from end to end, and explored the route to India through the Mu-tagh Pass leading into Balistan, and on to Kashmir. The reputation already acquired by this adventurous youth, who was the first European since Marco Polo to cross Asia, opened the way, in 1890, for his appointment by the Indian Government on a mission to investigate the Hunza raids into Yarkand and report on the military importance of certain passes. He had already been through the Mu-tagh Pass; now he had to wrest from the mountains the secrets of the Salween and Shimshal Passes, being the first white man to leave his footprints in them.

It is about these journeys, and the adventures they entailed, that Sir Francis writes. Since then he has explored the Himalaya backward and forward many times, and has told the story in other volumes, but the record of these early journeys, related in a vivid and lucid style, have a charm all their own. Even so far back we find the peculiar combination of a man of action and a mystic. The reflective passages suggest more mature thought. But young as he was, his mind was unbiassed; the ideal of Oriental thought, which he has since assimilated successfully, left impressions and seemed to demand explanation. The spirit in which he travelled prompted investigation into things that do not meet the eye. Life in those harsh regions, where food is scarce and the weather severe, is strenuous indeed. Taking one of his followers as more or less typical of the rest, Younghusband observed that he did not hold up the life of one side and the good things on the other, then strike a balance and be comforted or depressed according to the result. What he did was to face the life with courage and force himself to rise above them. And constant triumph made him hear a smiling face.

What is the secret of the Himalaya? asks Sir Francis. He answers: "That there is a power at work, the power of making for higher and forcing good out of evil is the true secret of the Himalaya."

The book is a fascinating account of early adventures by one of our foremost explorers.—A.G.M.

Timothy Richard of China.—By W. E. Soothill.—(Society Service, 12/6).

Professor Soothill of Oxford has written a very interesting volume about the career of Dr. Timothy Richard, whom he describes as "the most distinguished advisor the Chinese ever had." Dr. Richard is certainly the most widely-known foreigner in China; and of his whole-hearted devotion to the people for whom he laboured for forty-six years there can be no doubt. But there are others, to say nothing of Professor Soothill himself, whose love for the people has been great enough to sustain disinterested service.

Timothy Richard was born in a small village of Upper Marlborough in 1845. On the 12th February, 1870, he landed at Shanghai to commence the illustrious career that ended with his death in April, 1919. The first scene of his labours was Chefoo. In 1876 he worked on famine relief in Shanghai, and from 1877 to 1881 struggled with famine in Shanxi. But there are others, to say nothing of Professor Soothill himself, whose love for the people has been great enough to sustain disinterested service.

It was after the Boxer trouble, in 1902, when Protestant Missions refused to accept compensation for their losses in lives and property, that Richard proposed to the Chinese Government the establishment of a University for education in modern knowledge of the abject men in the Shanxi province. His proposal was accepted immediately, and it was under his able management as Chancellor that the University was established. Only in a very limited sense can foreign missionaries be the evangelists of China, for the peace and salvation that they preach is the contradiction of all immediate Chinese experience. But Richard was enthusiastic not only for spiritual but for material welfare; his tremendous driving power overcame all obstacles, and he advanced the masses, raised them and inspired them. He knew that the transfer of rule from Manchus to Chinese was like turning a bad dollar up side down—it would still be a bad dollar. Reform, a radical change in the heart of things, not revolution was needed. Hence China's chaos to-day. "The almost bloodless revolution came as a surprise, but it has since made up for its bloodless deficiency and is still driving the people along the *via dolorosa*."

His Chinese honours, which were high, were symbolical of the esteem of the higher classes, for no other missionary has had the entry into so many of the great yamens of China. Truly, Dr. Richard rendered wonderful service, and Professor Soothill's book is an inspiring record of a great life.—A.G.M.

Tales of Tibet and Lesser Tibet.—By Lilian A. Starr.—(Hodder and Stoughton, 8/6).

In the concluding part of this book we have the narrative of an incident with all the elements of romance in it—murder, abduction, the quest, the rescue—set against the wild background of the Afghan hinterland. During the night of April 14th, 1923, the cantonment of Kohat on the North-West Frontier was the scene of a crime that went deep into the hearts of the English community. For two days previously a small party of Pathans had been lurking about the cantonment, seeking an opportunity to commit an offence that would make history. When the moment arrived, they raided the house occupied by Major Ellis and his family. In the scuffle that followed Mrs. Ellis was killed and Miss Ellis was carried off, in her night attire, to a place about 80 miles over the hills. It took them five days to reach Khanki Bazar, a group of tribal forts at the head of the Khanki valley, and there Miss Ellis was hidden for three days before her rescue.

Ajals Khan and his brother Shahzad, two notorious rascals, were the perpetrators of this dark deed. The motive was "strangled pride at the successful invasion of their village a couple of months earlier, and proof of their connection with the murder of Colonel and Mrs. Foulkes in 1920 and recovery of the rifles stolen quite recently from the Kohat police. The raid occurred at a time of peculiar resolution and ineptitude in the management of frontier affairs. A few Afghani ruffians openly defied Government, and in the circumstances "all the King's horses and all the King's men," as Sir John Maffey says, "could only make matters worse, and British prestige shone dim." But an Englishwoman, with a small escort of faithful Pathans but none of her own race or sex to look to, carried the British standard into the country of savage tribesmen and despotic *malikhs*, where no white man or woman would have been permitted to enter. Early on the morning of the 26th April Mrs. Starr set out, at the inspired suggestion of Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier, to find Miss Mollie Ellis. Rumour and conjecture were all Mrs. Starr had to guide her, and she started with a full knowledge of her risks, and also with the determination to remain as a hostage for the freedom of Miss Ellis if rescue failed. Fortunately she succeeded, and on April 23rd both ladies commenced their return journey to civilization. The story of the heroic rescue must be read in Mrs. Starr's own words. It is a story no Englishman can read without a thrill of pride.

Mrs. Starr is in the C.M.S. Hospital at Peshawar. She has chosen as her work in life the task of ministering to the tribal folk, the people who murdered her husband. Seven years ago Dr. Vivian Starr, the head of this hospital, was stabbed to death on his doorstep, in the presence of his young wife whom he had married seventeen months before. The motive? A Pathan boy had been treated at the hospital and showed leanings towards Christianity; his fanatical Moslem father killed the boy and then the head of the hospital to avenge his son's death.

The book includes Mrs. Starr's diary of her trip to Ladak in Lesser Tibet, where she spent a vacation in 1922, and there is also a careful and interesting discussion of the contrast between the country and people of Tibet and Tibet.—A.G.M.

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HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,  
PAIN IN THE BACK, RHEUMATISM,  
GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, AND ALL  
DYSPEPTIC AFFECTIONS.  
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE  
TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,  
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC,  
HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,  
PAIN IN THE BACK, RHEUMATISM,  
GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, AND ALL  
DYSPEPTIC AFFECTIONS.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Friday	8th June, 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	LEESANG	Saturday	7th June, 3 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	SUISANG	Saturday	7th June, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	CHAKSANG	Tuesday	10th June, 10 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	KUTSANG	Wednesday	11th June, 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHONGSANG	Wednesday	11th June, 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	CHILSHING	Wednesday	11th June, Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TAKSANG	Friday	13th June, 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday	14th June, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	MINGSANG	Sunday	15th June, 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	Wednesday	18th June, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	CHUNSHANG	Wednesday	18th June, 10 a.m.
KORE via MOJI	LAISANG	Sunday	22nd June, 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Fuzhou and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

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"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th June	"GLENGARRY"	7th June	
"GLENTARA"	15th June	"GLAUCONIA"	10th June	
"GLENBEG"	16th July	"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	9th July	
		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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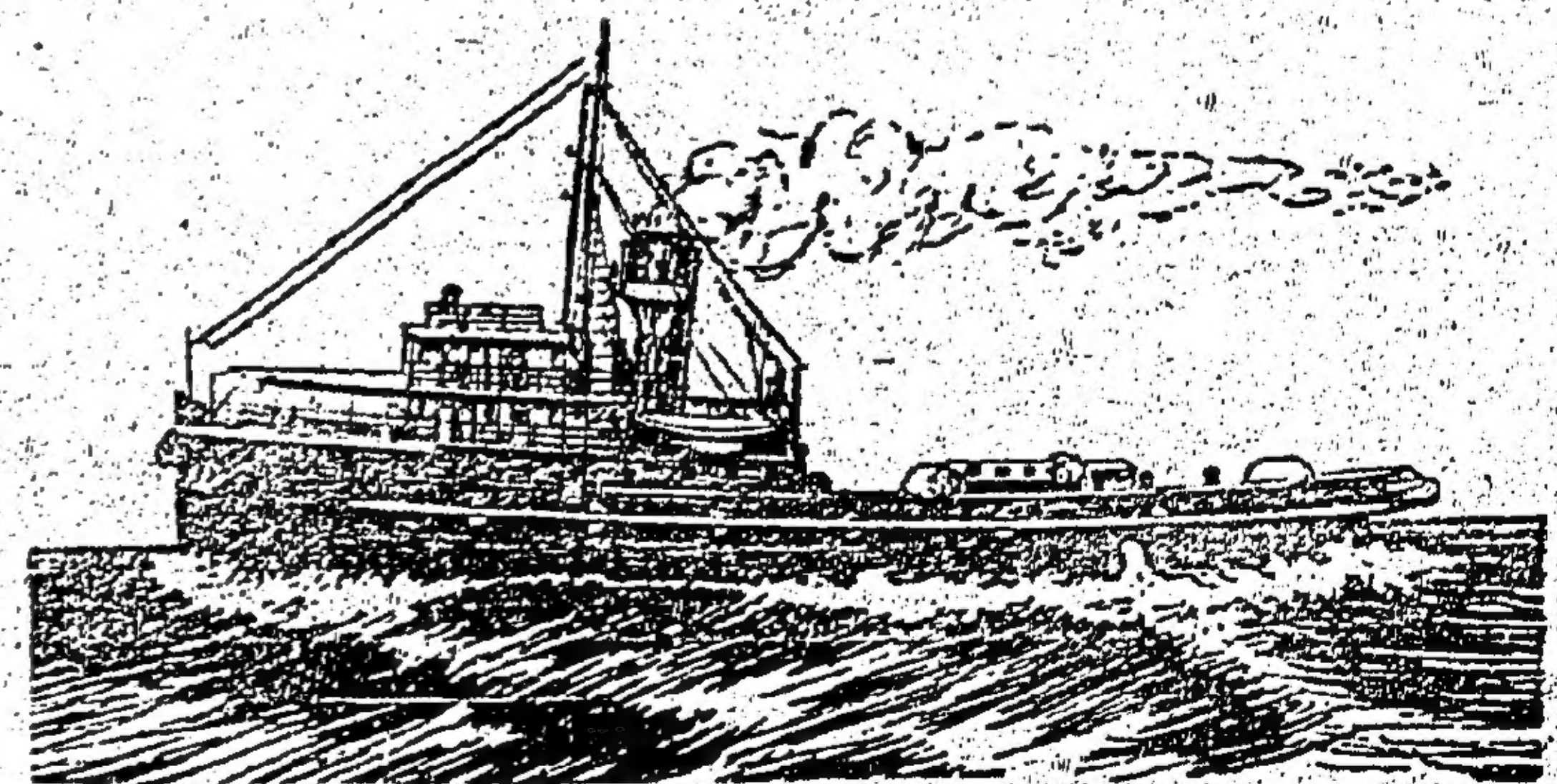
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**PASSENGER SERVICE.**

**"CITY OF LAHORE"** ..... 16th Oct ..... Shanghai and Japan  
**"CITY OF LAHORE"** ..... 7th Dec ..... Marseilles, London, etc.

**FARES TO LONDON.**

Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
"A".....	92	"B"..... 84	3rd Class "A"..... 82, "B"..... 75, "C"..... 68
"B".....	161	"B"..... 147	"A"..... 109, "B"..... 99

Cargo Steamers Saloon Passage 262.

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**Sailings from Hongkong**

Ship	via Suez Canal	via Panama Canal	11th June
"DIOMED"	—	—	—
"MENELAUS"	—	—	—
"CITY OF SHANGHAI"	—	—	—

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
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**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
AMBOISE	—	—	8th June
CHANTILLY	—	—	22nd June
ANGERS	—	—	6th July
PORTOS	—	—	20th July
AMAZONE	—	—	3rd Aug.
ANGKOR	—	—	17th Aug.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES**  
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 AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

Ship	Capt.	Day	Time
SHANING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday	8th June, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday	10th June, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. S. Tarnhill	Friday	13th June, at 1 p.m.

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"GALIC PRINCE"	—	—	—

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 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,812	11th June, Noon	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASABAR"	8,340	14th June, Noon	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MOREA"	1,911	28th June	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	30th June	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"SOUHAN"	6,636	12th July	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARMA"	6,059	12th July	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	10,811	25th July	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"DEVANHA"	6,052	25th July	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"SICILIA"	6,812	22nd Aug.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MANUHA"	10,902	22nd Aug.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"NAVOYA"	6,054	30th Aug.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Sept.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KALYAN"	9,115	5th Sept.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASABAR"	8,340	20th Sept.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	11,341	20th Sept.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	11,341	4th Oct.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MOREA"	1,911	18th Oct.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASABAR"	8,340	1st Nov.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MALWA"	10,811	15th Nov.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARMA"	6,059	30th Nov.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MANUHA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILLA"	5,205	14th June	Singapore, Penang & Colombo
"TALMA"	10,000	14th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"JAPAN"	6,052	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	23d July	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday
"EASTERN"	4,500	27th Aug.	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday

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 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South Africa and London via Panama Canal.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	6th June, p.m.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	6th June, p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	14th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	14th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	15th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	27th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	5th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	18th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	25th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	31st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	21st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	19th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMA"	6,059	26th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.**

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 5th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 6th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 8th June, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"NEWCHOW"	On 8th June, 3 p.m.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHEMAN"	On 10th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th June, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 10th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 11th June, 3 p.m.
HOIHOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"CHINCHU"	On 12th June, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 12th June, 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 13th June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYING"	On 13th June, 3 p.m.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wooming.

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